

GONORRHOEA STUDY, 1965*

BRITISH COOPERATIVE CLINICAL GROUP†

This is the eleventh study of the British Cooperative Clinical Group concerning gonorrhoea and the eighth giving an analysis of the country of origin of patients. The years 1952, 1954, 1955, 1958, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, and 1964 have been covered in previous publications.‡

Source of Data

193 clinics in 155 towns and cities (the highest numbers to date) participated in the study; 175 clinics were situated in 139 towns and cities in England and Wales, and eighteen clinics in sixteen towns and cities in Scotland.

The 26,838 male and 7,899 female patients treated in the clinics of England and Wales included in the present study comprised 96·2 and 89·7 per cent. of the national totals respectively. The national total for both sexes in England and Wales for 1965 showed a decrease of 974 cases compared

with that for 1964. The number of female cases rose by 190, but that of male cases fell by 1,164.

The percentages of the Scottish national totals covered by the study, represented by 1,890 male and 616 female patients, were 93·7 and 92·4 respectively (Table I).

TABLE I
PERCENTAGE OF NATIONAL COVERAGE, BY SEX, 1965

Area		Sex		Total
		Male	Female	
England and Wales	Cases included in Study	26,838	7,899	34,737
	Total for England and Wales	27,886	8,805	36,691
	Percentage covered by Study	96·2	89·7	94·7
Scotland	Cases included	1,890	616	2,506*
Total Cases covered by Study		28,728	8,515	37,243

* Representing 93·4 per cent. of the Scottish total of 2,684 cases—or 93·9 per cent. if juvenile cases are excluded from the total.

* Received for publication June 17, 1966.

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‡ *Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1956). 32, 21.

Ibid., (1960). 36, 233.

Ibid., (1962). 38, 1.

Ibid., (1963). 39, 1.

Ibid., (1963). 39, 149.

Ibid., (1965). 41, 30.

Ibid., (1965). 41, 24.

Ibid., (1965). 41, 237.

Geographical Situation of Clinics and Cases Treated

The clinics are grouped in Table II according to the population of the area in which each clinic is situated. As in previous years there is a higher

TABLE II
SITUATION OF CLINICS AND NUMBER OF GONORRHOEA CASES TREATED, 1965

Area		Population Covered	No. of Towns and Cities	No. of Clinics	Total Cases	Cases per Clinic	Cases per 100,000 Population	
							1965	1964
England and Wales	London	8,176,810	1	27	15,109	559·6	184·6	170·5
	Over 500,000	3,034,120	4	9	6,627	736·3	218·4	245·9
	100,000–500,000	7,464,609	40	45	9,708	215·7	130·1	127·6
	50,000–100,000	3,194,090	46	46	2,466	53·5	77·2	78·3
	Under 50,000	1,348,673	48	48	827	17·2	61·3	66·4
Total		23,218,302	139	175	34,737	198·5	149·6	148·3
Scotland		2,445,109	16	18	2,506	139·2	102·5	121·2
Total		25,663,411	155	193	37,243	192·9	145·1	145·7

concentration of gonorrhoea in London and the larger cities. Compared with 1964, the rate per 100,000 in England and Wales is much the same, but in Scotland it has fallen appreciably.

The higher concentration of gonorrhoea in the larger towns and cities is further illustrated in Table III. The percentage of the total number of infections treated in London in 1965 was 45.9 in males and 35.2 in females. The figures for 1964 were 42.8 and 35.5 per cent. respectively.

TABLE III
PERCENTAGE OF GONORRHOEA CASES TREATED IN
DIFFERENT CLINICS, BY SEX, 1965
England and Wales only

Area	No. of Clinics	Sex			
		Male		Female	
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
London	27	12,319	45.9	2,790	35.2
Over 500,000	9	5,106	19.0	1,521	19.3
100,000-500,000	45	7,051	26.3	2,657	33.6
50,000-100,000	46	1,748	6.5	718	9.1
Under 50,000	48	614	2.3	213	2.7
Total	175	26,838	100.0	7,899	100.0

Male:Female Ratio by Clinics

The overall male:female ratio for cases in England and Wales was 3.4:1 (Table IV) compared with 3.5:1 in 1964. As in former years, the ratio was highest in London where it reached 4.4:1 in 1965 compared with 4.2:1 in 1964 and 4.0:1 in 1963. The Scottish ratio was 3.1:1 compared with 3.5:1 in 1964.

TABLE IV
MALE:FEMALE RATIO, BY AREA OF CLINICS

Area		Sex		Male:Female Ratio
		Male	Female	
England and Wales	London	12,319	2,790	4.4:1
	Over 500,000	5,106	1,521	3.4:1
	100,000-500,000	7,051	2,657	2.7:1
	50,000-100,000	1,748	718	2.4:1
	Under 50,000	614	213	2.9:1
Total		26,838	7,899	3.4:1
Scotland		1,890	616	3.1:1

Racial Distribution

Males

The country of origin of male patients is shown in Table V.

In Scotland 88.6 per cent. of patients were born in the United Kingdom (86.7 per cent. in 1964). In

TABLE V
RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF MALE GONORRHOEA PATIENTS, 1965

Country of Origin	Area		
	Scotland	England and Wales	
		No.	Per cent.
West Indies (Negro)	5	5,369	20.0
Africa (Negro)	16	817	3.0
Other Negro	7	173	0.6
Asia	41	2,267	8.4
Mediterranean	32	1,271	4.7
United Kingdom	1,675*	14,168	52.8
Eire	43	1,384	5.2
Other Europe	65	983	3.7
All Other Non-Negro	6	406	1.5
Total Cases	1,890	26,838	100.0

* 88.6 per cent.

England and Wales this percentage rose again to 52.8 per cent. (from 50.4 per cent. in 1964). As in previous years, by far the next largest group was that of the West Indians with 20.0 per cent., but this represents yet another decline (from 22.5 per cent. in 1964 and 25.2 per cent. in 1963). The third largest group was that of Asians with 8.4 per cent., the same as in 1964. It is of epidemiological interest that this figure has not changed, but the proportion of Asians with primary and secondary syphilis, on the other hand, has very markedly risen (from 10.3 per cent. in 1964 to no less than 19.0 per cent. in 1965).

Distribution of Male Immigrants The distribution of West Indians, patients born in the United Kingdom, and other immigrants is shown in Table VI (opposite) in relation to the populations of the towns and cities in which the clinics are situated.

In England and Wales, as in former years, the proportion of West Indians and other immigrants was highest, and that of patients born in the United Kingdom lowest, in the larger cities. The reverse was the case in the smaller towns and cities and in Scotland, where the West Indians continue to represent an insignificant problem in respect of gonorrhoea. The overall proportion of United Kingdom-born persons has risen in the past year in all areas, except in the cities exceeding 500,000 population excluding London.

Comparison with Earlier Studies The findings in 1965 are compared in Table VII (opposite) with earlier studies. The fall in the percentage of West Indians, which was first noted in 1963 following a consistent rise since 1952, has continued and this trend has now spread to London. Furthermore, the

TABLE VI
RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF MALE GONORRHOEA PATIENTS, BY POPULATION OF TOWNS AND CITIES, 1965

Area		Total	Race					
			West Indians		Other Immigrants		U.K.-born	
			No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
England and Wales	London	12,319	2,855	23·2	3,686	29·9	5,778	46·9
	Over 500,000	5,106	1,175	23·0	1,408	27·6	2,523	49·4
	100,000-500,000	7,051	1,240	17·6	1,687	23·9	4,124	58·5
	50,000-100,000	1,748	75	4·3	396	22·7	1,277	73·0
	Under 50,000	614	24	3·9	124	20·2	466	75·9
	Total	26,838	5,369	20·0	7,301	27·2	14,168	52·8
Scotland		1,890	5	0·3	210	11·1	1,675	88·6

TABLE VII
COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS STUDIES
Males in England and Wales only

Year of Study		1952 ¹	1954 ²	1955 ³	1958 ⁴	1960 ⁵	1961 ⁴	1962 ⁵	1963 ⁶	1964 ⁷	1965 ⁸
England and Wales	No. of Clinics	84	35	84	101	150	150	166	160	169	175
	Total Cases in Study	6,571	6,004	5,585	15,387	21,663	24,371	24,896	25,942	26,248	26,838
	National Total	15,510	13,962	14,079	22,398	26,618	29,519	28,329	27,895	29,050	27,886
	Percentage National Coverage	42·4	43·0	39·7	68·7	81·0	82·3	87·2	93·0	90·4	96·2
	West Indians	198	469	333	3,688	5,515	6,654	7,049	6,526	5,898	5,369
	Per cent.	3·0	7·8	6·0	24·0	25·5	27·3	28·3	25·2	22·5	20·0
London Only	Other Immigrants (per cent.)	27·3	29·7	26·7	24·5	25·0	25·5	27·7	28·5	27·1	27·2
	U.K.-born (per cent.)	69·7	62·5	67·3	51·5	49·5	47·2	44·0	46·3	50·4	52·8
	Total Cases in Study	NR	2,001	NR	7,527	10,832	10,752	10,733	12,272	11,245	12,319
	West Indians	NR	216	NR	1,956	3,097	3,211	3,088	3,259	3,135	2,855
	Per cent.	NR	10·8	NR	27·0	28·6	29·9	28·7	26·6	27·9	23·2
	Other Immigrants (per cent.)	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

1. *Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1960). 36, 233.2. *Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1956). 32, 21.3. *Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1962). 38, 1.4. *Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1963). 39, 1.5. *Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1963). 39, 149.6. *Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1965). 41, 24.7. *Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1965). 41, 237.8. *Present study.*

NR = No return.

TABLE VIII
RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF MALE GONORRHOEA PATIENTS,
SHOWING INCREASE OR DECREASE BETWEEN 1964 AND 1965
England and Wales only

Country of Origin	Year		Difference
	1964	1965	
West Indies (Negro)	5,898	5,369	- 529
Africa (Negro)	834	817	- 17
Other Negro	155	173	+ 18
Asia	2,219	2,267	+ 48
Mediterranean	1,089	1,271	+ 182
United Kingdom	13,239	14,168	+ 929
Eire	1,275	1,384	+ 109
Other Europe	1,101	983	- 118
All Other Non-Negro	438	406	- 32
Total Cases in Study ..	26,248	28,838	+ 588
National Total	29,050	27,874	- 1,176

rise in the percentage of those born in the United Kingdom, also first noted in 1963, has yet further increased. The proportion of other immigrants, on the other hand, has remained fairly constant.

More precise comparisons between the 1965 and 1964 studies are provided in Table VIII. These show a rise in the total numbers studied in the two years, which has been very pronounced in those born in the United Kingdom but appreciable also in those born in the Mediterranean region and in Eire. There has been a substantial fall in the number of West Indians and a noticeable fall in that of other Europeans.

TABLE IX
PERCENTAGE OF MALE ASIANS WITH GONORRHOEA, 1952-65

Year	1952	1955	1958	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Cases in Survey	6,571	5,585	15,387	27,663	24,371	24,896	25,942	26,248	28,838
Asians	No.	284	255	831	1,184	1,659	1,641	2,029	2,267
	Per cent.	4.3	4.6	5.4	5.5	6.8	6.6	7.8	8.4

Only a relatively slight increase, however, was noted in Asians with gonorrhoea, the proportion of the total being the same in 1965 as in 1964 (Table IX); this is in contrast with the situation in regard to primary and secondary syphilis, in which the proportion of Asians has markedly risen. Heretofore the overall proportion of Asians had consistently risen since 1952.

Concentration of Male Immigrants in Certain Clinics

(a) WEST INDIANS These patients continue to be concentrated in certain clinics. No less than 83.4 per cent. of West Indian male patients were treated in the thirty clinics listed, where they comprised 31.1 per cent. of infections; only 16.6 per cent. were treated in the remaining 145 clinics, where they accounted for only 7.2 per cent. of infections (Table X).

Of the total number of cases in all groups, 53.6 per cent. were treated in the thirty clinics treating 83.4 per cent. of West Indians. In 27 of these clinics for which information was available, the proportion of West Indians had increased since 1964 in seven, was the same in one, and had decreased in no less than nineteen.

Thus the problem of gonorrhoea in West Indians is clearly diminishing at the present time and in the process they are becoming somewhat more concentrated in certain clinics. In 1964, for example, the slightly smaller proportion of 75.1 per cent. of West Indians was concentrated in 31 clinics.

(b) ASIANS These likewise continue to show a marked concentration in certain clinics, and 67.9 per cent. of Asians with gonorrhoea were treated in thirty clinics in 1965 (Table XI, opposite), mainly in the North of England and the Midlands where they comprised 22.4 per cent. of infections; only 32.1 per cent. of Asians were treated in the remaining 145 clinics where they accounted for only 3.7 per cent. of infections. The proportion of Asians among all cases of gonorrhoea treated in the thirty clinics was 25.6 per cent.

TABLE X
MALE WEST INDIAN PATIENTS WITH GONORRHOEA TREATED
IN 30 CLINICS IN ENGLAND AND WALES
IN 1965

In order of percentage of total male cases

Clinics	Total Male Cases	West Indians		More or Less than in 1964
		No.	Per cent.	
London, Kings College Hospital	337	183	54.3	More
Reading	170	87	51.2	More
Huddersfield	198	92	46.5	Less
Queen Mary's, Stratford	97	43	44.3	More
Ipswich	68	30	44.1	More
London, Central Middlesex	199	87	43.7	Less
Miller Hospital, Greenwich	121	51	42.1	Less
Wolverhampton	315	124	39.4	Less
St. John's, Lewisham	85	33	38.2	More
Derby	137	48	35.8	More
London, St. Thomas'	1,035	354	34.2	Less
Birmingham General	1,632	536	32.8	Less
Bristol, Maudlin St.	485	158	32.6	NR
Manchester Royal Infirmary	254	82	32.3	Less
London, St. Mary's	2,456	774	31.5	Less
London, Royal Northern	1,131	355	31.4	NR
Nottingham	624	192	30.8	Less
Leicester	267	80	30.0	Less
Sheffield Royal Hospital	164	48	29.3	Less
London, Prince of Wales	282	76	27.0	Less
London, Whitechapel Clinic	1,400	373	26.6	Less
Sheffield Royal Infirmary	46	12	26.1	More
Windsor	77	20	26.0	Less
Walsall	191	47	24.6	Less
Doncaster	84	20	23.8	NR
Bradford	530	126	23.8	Same
Leeds General Infirmary	754	177	23.4	Less
Crewe	9	2	22.2	Less
West London	1,077	236	21.9	Less
Oxford	171	33	19.3	Less
Total in 30 Clinics Above	14,396	4,479	31.1	—
Total in Other 145 Clinics	12,442	890	7.2	—
Total in All 175 Clinics in England and Wales ..	26,838	5,369	20.0	—
Percentage in 30 Clinics ..	53.6	83.4	—	—

NR = Not included in Table for 1964.

Asians with gonorrhoea are becoming slightly more diffused, for in 1964 a somewhat greater proportion of 72.3 per cent. were treated in the smaller number of 26 clinics. Of the thirty clinics listed in 1965, data relating to 1964 are available for

TABLE XI

MALE ASIAN PATIENTS WITH GONORRHOEA TREATED IN
30 CLINICS IN ENGLAND AND WALES
IN 1965

In order of percentage of total male cases

Clinics	Total Male Cases	Asians		More or less than in 1964
		No.	Per cent.	
Dewsbury	61	35	57.4	Less
Oldham	142	70	49.3	More
Bradford	530	248	46.8	Less
Derby	137	61	44.5	More
Rochdale	112	48	42.9	Less
Walsall	191	74	38.7	More
Halifax	102	38	37.3	NR
Burnley	61	19	31.1	More
Leeds	754	208	27.6	More
Huddersfield	198	52	26.3	More
Stockton	19	5	26.3	NR
Dudley	92	24	26.1	More
Worcester	39	10	25.6	NR
Loughborough	9	2	22.2	Less
Blackburn	68	15	22.1	Less
Sheffield Royal Hospital	164	41	20.0	Less
Wolverhampton	315	61	19.4	Less
Sheffield Royal Infirmary	46	8	17.4	Less
South Shields	29	5	17.2	NR
Birmingham General	1,632	264	16.2	More
Northampton	62	10	16.1	NR
Gravesend	55	8	14.5	NR
Tilbury	48	7	14.5	NR
Rotherham	25	3	12.0	Less
Watford	42	5	11.9	NR
Dartford	34	4	11.8	NR
Middlesbrough	215	25	11.6	Less
London, Whitechapel Clinic	1,400	158	11.3	More
Coventry	208	23	11.1	Less
Windsor	77	8	10.3	Less
Total in 30 Clinics Above	6,867	1,539	22.4	—
Total in Other 145 Clinics	19,971	728	3.7	—
Total in All 175 Clinics in England and Wales ..	26,868	2,267	8.4	—
Percentage in 30 Clinics ..	25.6	67.9	22.4	—

NR = Not included in Table for 1964.

21, in which the proportion of Asians had increased in nine and diminished in twelve.

Females

The country of origin of female patients is shown in Table XII.

In Scotland in 1965, as previously, practically all (99 per cent.) of female patients with gonorrhoea were born in the United Kingdom. In England and Wales, on the other hand, 82.8 per cent. of infections (82.6 per cent. in 1964) occurred in women born in the United Kingdom. The West Indians (7.8 per cent.) remained the next most prominent group although, as in males, the proportion has fallen since 1964 (8.6 per cent.). All other immigrants accounted for 9.4 per cent. compared with 8.8 per cent. in 1964.

TABLE XII

RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE GONORRHOEA PATIENTS,
1965

Country of Origin	Scotland	Area	
		England and Wales	
		No.	Per cent.
West Indies (Negro)	—	615	7.8
Africa (Negro)	—	50	0.6
Other Negro	—	15	0.2
Asia	2	42	0.5
Mediterranean	—	71	0.9
United Kingdom	610*	6,542	82.8
Eire	3	314	4.0
Other Europe	1	142	1.8
All Other Non-Negro	—	108	1.4
Total Cases in Study ..	616	7,899	100.0

* 99.0 per cent.

Distribution of Female Immigrants The distribution of female West Indian patients, those born in the United Kingdom, and other immigrants is related in Table XIII (overleaf) to the populations of the towns and cities in which the clinics are situated. The concentration of West Indian females and other female immigrants in the larger cities persists. Indeed only seven West Indian females and 22 other immigrant females with gonorrhoea were treated in 94 clinics situated in towns or cities with a population below 100,000.

Comparison with Previous Studies The findings in 1965 are compared in Table XIV (overleaf) with those of earlier studies.

The percentage of those born in the United Kingdom, which showed a consistent fall from 1952 to 1963, now shows signs of a rise, and the fall in the percentage of West Indians, first noted in 1963 after years of consistent increase, has continued.

These points are further illustrated in Table XV which compares the 1964 and 1965 studies.

TABLE XV

RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE GONORRHOEA PATIENTS,
SHOWING INCREASE OR DECREASE BETWEEN 1964 AND 1965
England and Wales only

Race	Year		Difference
	1964	1965	
West Indians	651	615	- 36
Other Immigrants	665	742	+ 77
U.K.-born	6,271	6,542	+ 271
Total Cases in Study	7,587	7,899	+ 312
National Total	8,615	8,698	+ 83

TABLE XIII

RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE GONORRHOEA PATIENTS BY POPULATION OF TOWNS AND CLINICS, 1965

Area		Total	Race					
			West Indians		Other Immigrants		U.K.-born	
			No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
England and Wales	London	2,790	404	14.5	525	18.8	1,861	66.7
	Over 500,000	1,521	75	4.9	112	7.4	1,334	87.7
	100,000-500,000	2,657	129	4.9	83	3.1	2,445	92.0
	50,000-100,000	718	7	1.0	19	2.6	692	96.4
	Under 50,000	213	—	—	3	1.4	210	98.6
	Total	7,899	615	7.8	742	9.4	6,542	82.8
Scotland		616	—	—	6	1.0	610	99.0

TABLE XIV

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS STUDIES
Females in England and Wales only

Year of Survey		1952 ¹	1954 ²	1955 ³	1958 ⁴	1960 ⁵	1961 ⁴	1962 ⁶	1963 ⁶	1964 ⁷	1965 ⁸
No. of Clinics		84	35	84	101	150	150	166	163	169	175
Total Cases in Survey		1,471	1,153	1,589	3,054	5,912	6,500	6,457	7,459	7,587	7,899
National Total		3,585	3,574	3,766	5,489	7,152	7,588	7,109	8,154	8,615	8,805
Per cent. National Coverage		41.0	32.3	42.2	55.6	82.7	85.7	90.8	91.5	88.1	89.7
West Indians	No.	7	14	17	181	466	637	757	781	651	615
	Per cent.	0.5	1.2	1.1	5.9	7.9	9.8	11.7	10.5	8.6	7.8
Other Immigrants (per cent.)		4.8	7.6	6.4	5.4	9.1	8.2	9.6	11.6	8.8	9.4
U.K.-born (per cent.)		94.7	91.2	92.5	88.7	83.0	82.0	78.7	77.9	82.6	82.8

1. *Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1960). 36, 233.
2. *Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1956). 32, 21.
3. *Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1962). 38, 1.
4. *Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1963). 39, 1.

5. *Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1963). 39, 149.
6. *Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1965). 41, 24.
7. *Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1965). 41, 237.
8. Present study.

Male:Female Ratio, by Race

The overall male:female ratio (Table XVI) was slightly lower in 1965 (3.4:1) than in 1964 (3.5:1); that of the West Indians (8.7:1 in 1965 compared with 9.1:1 in 1964) was noticeably lower, and so was that of other immigrants (9.8:1 in 1965 compared with 10.7:1 in 1964). The ratio for those born in the United Kingdom, on the other hand, increased slightly from 2.1:1 in 1964 to 2.2:1 in 1965.

TABLE XVI

MALE:FEMALE RATIO, BY RACE
England and Wales only

Race	Sex		Male:Female Ratio
	Male	Female	
West Indians	5,369	615	8.7:1
Other Immigrants	7,301	742	9.8:1
U.K.-born	14,168	6,542	2.2:1
Total	26,838	7,899	3.4:1

The difference in the male:female ratios of United Kingdom-born persons and immigrants is doubtless occasioned by the much smaller numbers of immigrant females at risk, and the present declining ratios among immigrants may result from a relative increase in the numbers of immigrant females.

Summary and Conclusions

- (1) In this the eleventh study of the British Co-operative Clinical Group concerning gonorrhoea, the country of origin of 37,243 patients with gonorrhoea attending 193 clinics in England and Wales and in Scotland is presented. The figures for England and Wales represent 94.7 per cent. and those for Scotland 93.4 per cent. of the national totals.
- (2) The male:female ratio for England and Wales was 3.4:1 in 1965 compared with 3.5:1 in the previous year. In London it increased to 4.4:1 from 4.2:1.

- (3) Of the male patients with gonorrhoea in England and Wales, 52.8 per cent. were born in the United Kingdom, 20.0 per cent. were West Indians, and 27.2 per cent. were other immigrants. In Scotland 88.6 per cent. of male patients were born in the United Kingdom.
- (4) A comparison with previous studies showed a continuation of the fall in the proportion of male West Indians with gonorrhoea, which was first noted in 1963 after some years of continuous rise. The rise in the percentage of those born in the United Kingdom, first noted in 1963 after some years of consistent fall, has likewise continued.
- (5) Thirty clinics are listed in which 83.4 per cent. of the male West Indian patients were treated. Compared with 1964, in 27 of these clinics for which information was available, the proportion of West Indians had increased since the previous year in seven, was the same in one, and had decreased in nineteen.
- (6) Asians, accounting for 8.4 per cent. of infections in males, constituted the next largest group; 67.9 per cent. were treated in thirty listed clinics predominantly in the North of England and the Midlands. The proportion of male Asians with gonorrhoea was the same as in 1964; this contrasts noticeably with the situation in regard to primary and secondary syphilis, where their proportion has markedly increased (nearly doubled in fact) during the past year.
- (7) Of the female patients with gonorrhoea in England and Wales, 82.8 per cent. were born in the United Kingdom, 7.8 per cent. were West Indians, and 9.4 per cent. were other immigrants. In Scotland 99 per cent. of female patients were born in the United Kingdom. Female immigrants with gonorrhoea continue to be found mainly in the larger towns and cities. Only seven West Indians and 22 other immigrants with gonorrhoea were treated in 94 clinics situated in towns or cities with a population below 100,000.
- (8) Overall the figures show an increase in the proportion of those born in the United Kingdom (but less marked in females) and a decline in the proportion of West Indians of both sexes. The proportion of male "Asians" with gonorrhoea, which has shown a consistent rise since 1955, has not further increased.

ANNEX

LIST OF PARTICIPATING CLINICS

LONDON (*Population* 8,176,810)—27 CLINICS

Albert Dock; Central Middlesex; Croydon; Endell St.; Guy's; Holloway (H.M. Prison); King's College; Middlesex; Miller; Queen Mary's Stratford; Prince of Wales; Royal Free; Royal Northern; Salvation Army (Mothers' Hospital), Clapton; St. Bartholomew's; St. John's, Lewisham; St. Helier, Carshalton; St. George's; St. Mary's; St. Thomas', Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich; South London Hospital for Women; University College Hospital; West London; West Middlesex, Westminster; Whitechapel Clinic (London Hospital).

CITIES WITH POPULATIONS EXCEEDING 500,000 (*Population* 3,034,120)—9 CLINICS IN 4 CITIES

Birmingham; Leeds; Liverpool (4); Manchester (3)

40 TOWNS AND CITIES WITH POPULATIONS BETWEEN 100,000 AND 500,000 (*Population* 7,464,609)—45 CLINICS

Birkenhead; Blackburn; Blackpool; Bournemouth; Bolton; Bradford; Brighton; Bristol (4); Cardiff; Coventry; Derby; Huddersfield; Hull; Ipswich; Leicester; Middlesbrough; Newcastle; Newport (Mon.); Northampton; Norwich; Nottingham; Oldham; Oxford; Plymouth; Portsmouth; Preston; Reading; Romford; St. Helens; Sheffield (2); Southend; Southampton; South Shields; Stockport; Stoke-on-Trent; Sunderland; Swansea (2); Walsall; Wolverhampton; York.

46 TOWNS AND CITIES WITH POPULATIONS BETWEEN 50,000 AND 100,000 (*Population* 3,194,090)—46 CLINICS

Aldershot; Barnsley; Barrow; Bath; Burnley; Bury; Carlisle; Chelmsford; Cheltenham; Chester; Chesterfield; Colchester; Crewe; Darlington; Dewsbury; Doncaster; Dudley; Exeter; Gloucester; Gravesend; Great Yarmouth; Guildford; Halifax; Harrogate; Keighley; Lincoln; Maidstone; Merthyr Tydfil; North Shields; Poole; Port Talbot; Rochdale; Rochester; Rotherham; St. Albans; Southport; Stockton; Swindon; Torquay; Wakefield; Warrington; Watford; West Hartlepool; Woking; Worcester; Worthing.

48 TOWNS AND CITIES WITH POPULATIONS BELOW 50,000 (*Population* 1,348,373)—48 CLINICS

Aberystwyth; Ashford (Kent); Ashton-under-Lyne; Bangor; Barnstaple; Barry; Bishops Stortford; Boston; Bridgwater; Bury St. Edmunds; Canterbury; Dartford; Dorchester; Dover; Falmouth; Festiniog; Goole; Grantham; Hereford; Hitchin; Kendal; Kettering; Lancaster; Llandudno; Loughborough; Lowestoft; Macclesfield; Margate; Newport (I. of W.); Penzance; Pontypridd; Pwllheli; Redhill; Redruth; St. Asaph; St. Austell; Stafford; Taunton; Tilbury; Truro; Tunbridge Wells; Weston-super-Mare; Weymouth; Whitehaven; Winchester; Windsor; Wrexham; Yeovil.

SCOTLAND: 16 TOWNS AND CITIES (*Population* 2,445,109)—18 CLINICS

Aberdeen; Ayr; Dumfries; Dundee and Perth; Dunfermline and Kircaldy; Dunoon; Edinburgh; Falkirk; Greenock; Glasgow (5); Hamilton; Kilmar-nock; Paisley; Stirling.

L'Étude de la Blennorragie par le British Cooperative Clinical Group en 1965

RÉSUMÉ ET CONCLUSIONS

- (1) Dans cette onzième étude de la British Cooperative Clinical Group à propos de la blennorragie, le pays d'origine de 37,243 malades atteints de blennorragie visitant 193 dispensaires en Angleterre, en Ecosse et au Pays de Galles est donné. Le chiffre pour l'Angleterre et le Pays de Galles représente 95,0 pour cent et celui pour l'Ecosse 93,4 pour cent du total national.
- (2) La proportion du nombre de cas chez les hommes comparée à celle chez les femmes était de 3,4:1 en 1965 et de 3,5:1 en 1964. A Londres la proportion avait augmenté de 4,2:1 à 4,4:1.
- (3) Des hommes atteints de blennorragie en Angleterre et au Pays de Galles 52,8 pour cent étaient nés au Royaume-Uni, 20 pour cent étaient des Antillais et 27,2 pour cent étaient des immigrants venant d'autres pays. En Ecosse 88,6 pour cent des hommes malades étaient nés au Royaume-Uni.

- (4) En comparaison des études précédentes celle-ci démontre que la continuation dans la chute de la proportion chez les hommes venant des Antilles Occidentales, qui avait été notée pour la première fois en 1963, se maintenait après quelques années d'une hausse continue. L'augmentation dans le pourcentage de ceux nés au Royaume-Uni, notée pour la première fois en 1963 après quelques années montrant une chute continue, a aussi été maintenue.
- (5) Trente dispensaires sont nommés où 83,4 pour cent des Antillais ont été soignés. Selon les renseignements reçus en 1965 de 27 de ces dispensaires en comparaison de ceux reçus pour l'année précédente, la proportion des Antillais avait augmenté dans 7 dispensaires, avait été la même dans un dispensaire et avait diminué dans les 19 autres.
- (6) Les Asiatiques formant 8,4 pour cent des infections chez les hommes constituent le groupe le plus nombreux qui suit et 67,9 pour cent avaient été soignés dans 30 dispensaires nommés, la plupart étant dans le Nord de l'Angleterre et dans les Midlands. La proportion des hommes asiatiques atteints de blennorragie était la même qu'en 1964, celle-ci est en contraste marqué à la position de la syphilis primaire et secondaire où la proportion a augmenté sensiblement (presqu'en fait doublée) pendant l'année précédente.
- (7) Des patientes atteintes de blennorragie en Angleterre et au Pays de Galles, 82,8 pour cent étaient nées au Royaume-Uni, 7,8 pour cent étaient des Antillaises et le reste (9,4 pour cent) était formé par d'autres immigrantes. En Ecosse 99,0 pour cent des patientes étaient nées au Royaume-Uni. On continue à trouver les immigrantes atteintes de blennorragie principalement dans les grandes villes. Seulement sept Antillaises et vingt-deux autres immigrantes atteintes de blennorragie ont été traitées dans 94 dispensaires situés dans des villes ayant une population de moins de 100,000.
- (8) Les chiffres montrent globalement une augmentation dans la proportion de ceux nés au Royaume-Uni (mais cette proportion est moins marquée chez les femmes) et une diminution dans la proportion des Antillais des deux sexes. La proportion des hommes asiatiques atteints de blennorragie qui avait monté régulièrement depuis 1955 n'avait pas augmenté d'avantage.